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1977 highlights

Report of the Forest Service

Fiscal Year 1977

Highlights

United States
Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

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Preface

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) requires the Forest Service to report annually to Congress on its accomplishments in meeting RPA recommended program targets. In addition, the Forest Service has traditionally prepared an annual report for the Secretary of Agriculture describing its activities in the previous year.

For 1977, these two reports were combined into one comprehensive report, called "Report of the Forest Service."

Many interested citizens contributed to the development of the first RPA Program and Assessment and are now involved in the updating of these documents for 1980. To keep them and others informed on the progress of Forest Service programs in 1977, we have prepared this document which highlights the longer report to Congress. Activities described are generally for the fiscal year, but some extend to the end of the calendar year.

September 1978

Introduction

This was the first complete fiscal year of Forest Service operation under the 1975 Renewable Resources Program prescribed (RPA). Considerable progress was made in accomplishing the RPA goals.

Although the Forest Service will be guided by the 1975 Program until 1980, a considerable amount of planning, preparation, and gathering occurred in 1977 to make the next edition of the Program, as well as the Assessment required by the Act, more valuable to the agency, the Department and the Congress. Early in 1977, we sought public comment on two planning documents for the 1980 reports; one proposed contents of the 1980 Assessment and the other described five possible alternative program directions for Forest Service activities. Early in 1978, two documents on RPA progress were issued. A brochure, "The Resources Planning Act—and You" explains what RPA is, what it has accomplished, and the progress made in the past year toward developing the 1980 Assessment and Program. A booklet, "The Resources Planning Act: A Progress Report," invited public comments and contained more detail on the progress made to date.

While working on the 1980 RPA Program and Assessment, the Forest Service has, at the same time, proceeded to implement two newer Acts—The National Forest Management Act, which contains amendments to the RPA, and the Federal Land Policy Management Act, sometimes known as the BLM Organic Act.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) set guidelines for silvicultural practices, land management planning, public involvement, and other activities. The Forest Service had to develop a number of new regulations to implement the Act. Some, such as those for timber sales, have been issued. Others are still being developed. A Committee of Scientists required by the NFMA was named and is now helping to prepare land management planning procedures. A National Forest System Advisory Committee was established to advise the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service on planning and managing the National Forest System.

Rules were proposed for the public participation procedures of the agency that will give Federal, State and local government, and the public, adequate notice and guidelines to be used in developing Forest Service programs.

As part of implementation of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Forest Service has been working very closely with the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management to develop new rules for grazing fees, rights-of-way, and other joint activities.

In the NFMA and FLPMA, as well as the RPA, "public involvement" is a key phrase. It is, and will continue to be, an integral part of the decisionmaking process for both preparation of regulations and proposals for land management action programs.

The Forest Service was also actively involved in major new initiatives in all four of its major areas of responsibility in 1977.

- Working with other Department agencies, we began developing proposals in response to the President's call for stimulation of improved management of private, nonindustrial forest lands.
- We started a review and evaluation of the remaining roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System with the aim of quickly determining which are best suited for wilderness, which should be devoted to nonwilderness uses, and which need further study.
- Young Adult Conservation Corps activities for several thousand unemployed youths were launched as part of the Administration's efforts to combat unemployment.
- In cooperation with schools of forestry research and the Cooperative State Research Service (now Cooperative Research in the new Science and Education Administration), the Forest Service held a series of conferences aimed at producing a national direction for forestry research.

These new activities are included in the following report on RPA Program Accomplishments.

Program Accomplishments

National Forest System

Two factors affected progress in achieving the RPA Recommended Program for the National Forest System in 1977: (1) Actual appropriations were below the RPA recommended program; and (2) weather extremes increased demands on manpower and the land itself.

Recreation Use

National Forests received 204.8 million visitor days in 1977, 73.8 million in developed areas, and 131 million in dispersed areas. The total use was 5 percent short of the funded 1977 program, but was within the original 1977 estimated range for RPA. Drought, which affected forest and water-related recreation activities, was the primary factor in the lower figure.

Trails

Nine national recreation trails were designated on National Forests in 1977, and two additional trails were reviewed for designation. The nine new national recreation trails are: The Ocala in Florida, the Piedra Blanca in California, the Rainy Lake in Washington, the Bartram in Georgia, the Palisade Falls in Montana, the Hanna Flat in Idaho, the McKenzie River Trail in Oregon, the Pinhoti in Alabama, and the Ice Age Trail in Wisconsin. As of Dec. 31, 1977 there were 14 National Recreation Trails within the National Forests.

Wilderness

During 1977, five new National Forest areas were designated as wilderness by Congress: Alpine Lakes in Washington, Eagles Nest in Colorado, Fitzpatrick in Shoshone, Kaiser in California, and Hercules Glades in Missouri. Total National Forest acreage in the National Wilderness Preservation System by the end of the 1977 was 12.6 million acres.

RARE II

A major initiative undertaken by the Forest Service in 1977 was the start of a second generation Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) of roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forests and National Grasslands. The review was undertaken as a means of speeding up land allocation decisions for those areas. Information obtained from RARE II will also be used for the 1980 national Assessment of forests and range lands and the Forest Service Program required by RPA.

As the first step in RARE II, the public was invited to assist in identifying the roadless areas and in developing criteria for evaluating possible additional National Forest System contributions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In the summer of 1977, the Forest Service held 227 RARE II public workshops attended by over 17,000 persons. Their responses were among more than 50,000 comments received.

The RARE II inventory was published on November 18, 1977. A total of 65.7 million acres in 1,920 areas were identified as roadless and undeveloped.

The next steps in the RARE II study, to be conducted during 1978, called for evaluating the areas to determine which are best suited for wilderness or for nonwilderness designations; issuing a draft environmental statement on wilderness and nonwilderness alternatives; seeking additional public involvement in the summer; and issuing a final environmental statement by the end of the year with recommendations on which areas are best suited for wilderness designation, which should be devoted to nonwilderness uses, and which should be given further study for all uses.

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife habitat was improved on 218,000 acres in 1977, exceeding the funded program by 25,000 acres. This, however, was far short of the RPA estimates of need ranging from a low of 487,000 acres to a high of 513,000.

Nongame wildlife habitat received additional management attention on the National Forests in

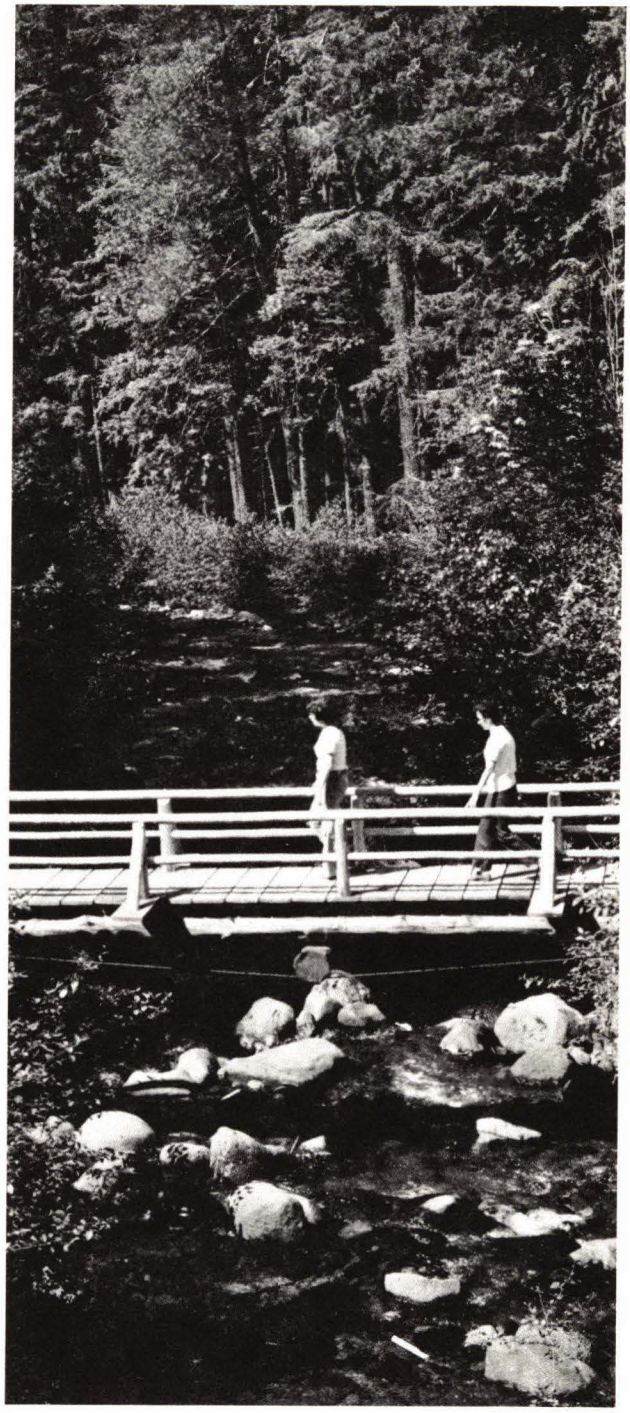
1977 through coordination with other resources management activities, such as modification of timber sales to protect nests of hawks and owls, and through direct habitat improvements, such as nest structures for songbirds and hawks. Management guidelines for snags and live wildlife trees for cavity-dependent birds and mammals were developed.

The National Forest Management Act expanded the use of the Knutson-Vandenburg (K-V) Act funds to allow for wildlife habitat management. In 1977, timber-sale-area K-V plans were revised to take advantage of opportunities for increasing the productivity of some big game habitat, the potential of fisheries, and the populations of other wildlife species on the National Forests.

Range

The livestock grazing production goal of 11.4 million animal-unit-months (AUM's) was met in 1977. However, since treatment of poor ecological conditions on rangeland was not included in the 1977 budget, only about 150,000 acres was treated out of the RPA planned treatment level of 335,000 acres. Much of the 115,000 acres of range revegetation accomplished in 1977 did contribute to improving rangeland conditions, however.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act provided for changes in the manner in which permits are issued to authorize livestock to graze on National Forest System lands. During 1977, regulations were revised to authorize the needed changes. This revision provides for grazing permits to be issued for terms of 10 years, except for shorter terms in certain situations. The Act also required the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to study grazing fee situations and report to Congress. The required report was submitted on October 21, 1977. It recommended revised fee procedures that would continue the policy moving toward charging fair market value for livestock use of public lands. Regulations to implement these recommendations were proposed in November.



Nine National Recreation Trails were designated on National Forests in 1977.

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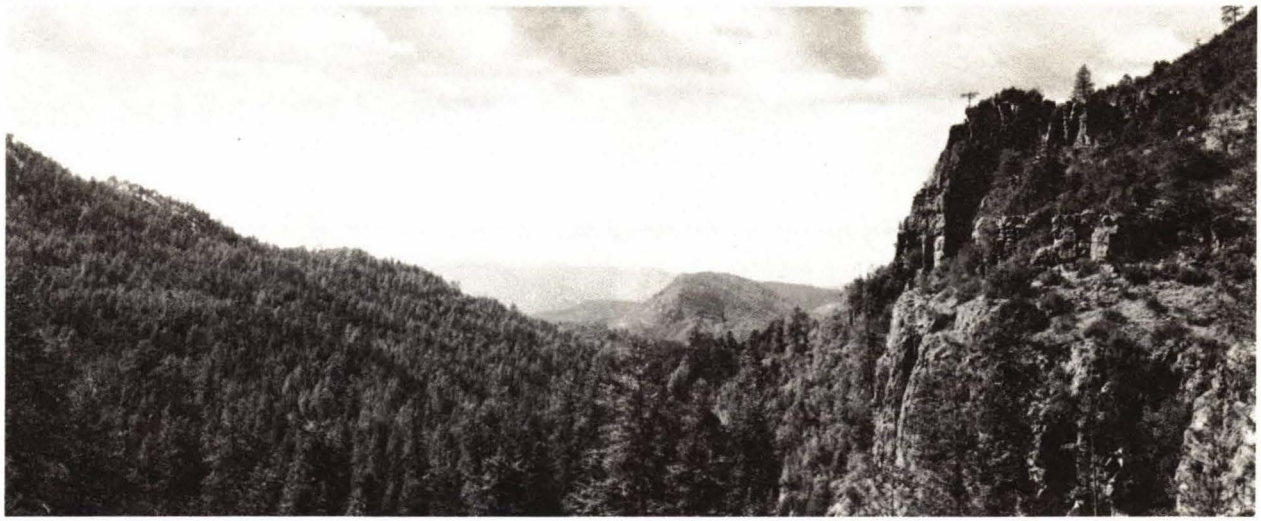

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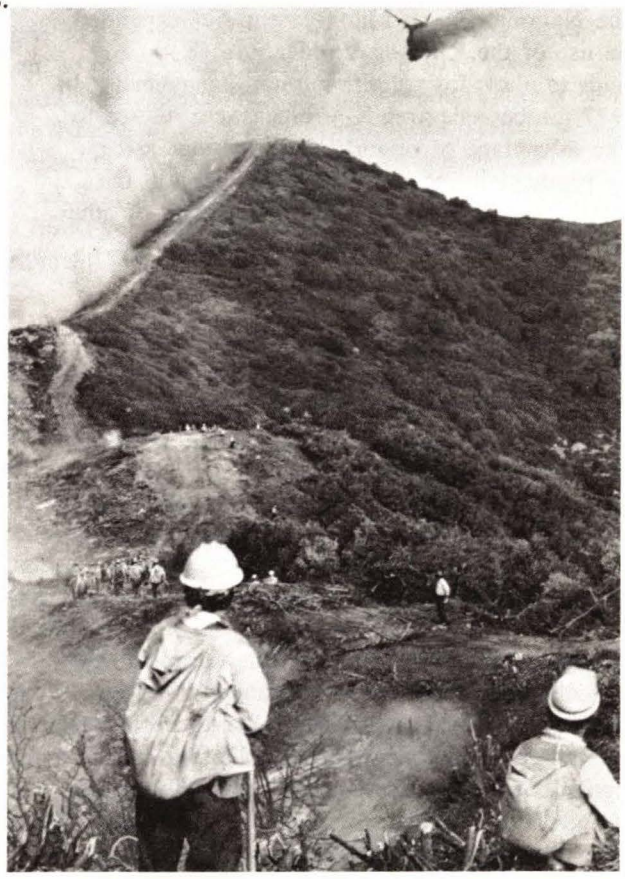


1. RARE II will speed up land allocation decisions for roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System.

2. New management guidelines call for some trees in each National Forest to be saved especially for cavity-dependent wildlife.

3. Severe drought in 1977 contributed to a heavy fire season in some parts of the country.

Timber

The RPA recommended program for timber sale offerings in FY 1977 was 12.05 to 12.38 billion board feet. Actual timber sale offerings were 11 billion board feet, primarily because the program was funded at a lower level than called for in the recommended program.

About 352,800 acres of National Forests were reforested in 1977, and timber stand improvement work was done on another 386,300 acres. The drought throughout the Western and Lake States directly reduced planting opportunities. Indirectly, the drought also affected this timber stand improvement work, since it and an extremely long fire season caused shifts of many Forest Service supervisory personnel and contractors to fire duty during most of the productive field season.

Fire Management

The 1977 fire season can be compared to 1910, 1934, and 1967 as one of the worst in recent history. Because of the severe drought that occurred in several parts of the Nation, the fire season began earlier than usual, more fires started, and fires burned larger areas and caused more damage.

The extreme fire potential called for increased protection and prevention efforts, and increased funding was provided for this purpose. However, the total acreage burned, about 477,000 acres, almost tripled the previous 5-year average of 163,000 acres.

The concept of total mobility was tested and proven effective as forces were successfully mobilized for suppression efforts over a large geographical area.

Lands

Lands acquired and exchanged totaled 179,600 acres in 1977, short of the 223,100 funded target. The shortfall was primarily in the land exchange area where many proposed cases were delayed as a result of reappraisals required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, controversy surrounding some exchanges, and delays in the land management planning process.

Soil and Water

Over 16,780 acres were treated to improve water quality and soil productivity during 1977. The RPA goal of 20,000 acres was not achieved because of a funding level lower than the RPA recommended budget.

National Forest System Program Accomplishments

Item	Unit of Measure	1977 RPA Estimates High	1977 RPA Estimates Low	1977 Funded Targets	1977 Accomplishment
Recreation use	Million RVD[1]	211.0	201.3	216.4	204.8
Developed	Million RVD	(76.3)[2]	(73.3)	[3]	(73.8)
Dispersed	Million RVD	(134.7)	(128.0)	[3]	(131.0)
Wilderness maintained	Million acres	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.8
Trail construction/ reconstruction	Miles	461.0	[4]	937.0	1,222.0
Habitat improvement	Thousand acres	513.0	487.0	193.1	218.0
Wildlife	Thousand acres	(500.0)	(475.0)	[3]	—
Fish	Thousand acres	(13.0)	(12.0)	[3]	—
Grazing use—livestock	Million AUM	11.4	10.8	11.3	11.4
Potential yield	Billion cubic ft.[5]	2.75	2.65	[6]	3.2
Timber sale offering	Billion board ft.[5]	10.40	10.40	11.27	11.0
Silvicultural exams	Thousand acres	6,307.0	[4]	7,072.0	6,553.0
Reforestation	Thousand acres	420.0	403.0	487.9	351.8
Appropriated	Thousand acres	(210.0)	(193.0)	(199.6)	(157.2)
K-V	Thousand acres	(210.0)	(210.0)	(218.3)	(194.6)
Timber stand improvement	Thousand acres	612.0	588.0	516.7	386.3
Appropriated	Thousand acres	(412.0)	(388.0)	(312.2)	(230.0)
K-V	Thousand acres	(200.0)	(200.0)	(204.5)	(156.3)
Road construction	Miles	10,547.0	10,133.0	10,153.0	9,592.0
Appropriated	Miles	(746.0)	(716.0)	(793.0)	(1,020.0)
Purchaser	Miles	(9,801.0)	(9,417.0)	(9,360.0)	(8,572.0)
Fire prevention	No. of man-caused fires	6,834	6,566	[6]	7,358
Fuels management	Thousand acres	260.0	249.0	127.0	266.2
Land acquired & exchanges	Thousand acres	126.5	121.5	223.1	179.6
Land line location	Thousand miles	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.8
Mineral leases and permits	Million acres	22.9	22.5	[6]	19.2
Soil & water resource improvement	Thousand acres treated	20.0	[4]	17.0	16.8
Insect and disease survey	Million acres	82.1	[4]	295.6	215.9
Insect and disease suppression	Million acres	0.1	[4]	[6]	0.4
Receipts to Treasury	Million dollars	535.6	514.6	[6]	896.7
Costs[7]	Million dollars	1,058.9[8]	[4]	[6]	1,085.4

[1] Recreation visitor days. [2] Figures in parentheses are added to give total above. [3] No breakdown made. [4] Only single estimate made. [5] Conversion rate is 5 board feet per cubic foot. [6] No targets developed.

[7] Costs do not include the following Program Budget items: Payments to Bureau of Employment Compensation; Cooperative Work (trust fund); ASCS expenses (allocated); O&C Grant Land (allocated); and Federal Highway Administration trust (allocated).

[8] To make the original RPA estimates (base year 1975) compare with actual expenditures for fiscal year 1977, an inflation factor of 1.145 was utilized (924.8 × 1.145 = 1058.9). The inflation factor was derived from the *Survey of Current Business, November 1977*, table 19 (7.1), Government Purchases of Goods and Services, Federal column.

Research

Planning

Efforts to develop new national and regional programs of research for forests, associated rangelands, and related natural resources were underway in 1977. The efforts were climaxed by a 3-day national conference in Washington, D.C., in January 1978 to identify and discuss national and international research needs and priorities. The conference was attended by 100 delegates from a cross-section of government, professional, environmental, and consumer organizations.

Setting the stage for this national conference were four regional workshops and a special policy symposium held during 1977.

This research identification and priority-setting process was jointly sponsored by the Association of State College and University Forestry Research Organizations (ASCUFRO), the Cooperative State Research Service, (now Cooperative Research in the new Science and Education Administration) and the Forest Service under the auspices of the Department's Agricultural Research Policy Committee. Also involved were the Natural Resources Council of America (467 environmental and user organizations), the Renewable Natural Resource Foundation (11 renewable natural resources professional and scientific societies), and a substantial number of industry trade associations and consumer societies.

The conference results will have an effect on the Forest Service's multidisciplinary RPA research program, which presently provides a scientific basis for management, use, and protection of the Nation's renewable natural resources.

Findings and Applications

Forestry research efforts are concentrated in four major areas—forest management practices, protecting forest resources, improving wood and fiber potential, and international forestry. Following is one major example of significant findings and applications in each of these four areas.

Knowledge obtained through the SEAM program is used to help revegetate surface-mined lands.

Forest Management Practices: A research program called SEAM (Surface Environment and Mining) seeks to find ways to return lands disturbed by surface mining to productive uses. No single revegetation procedure or plant species will restore all lands because the disturbed areas differ so widely. However, research shows that these conditions can be overcome. In the West, experimental plots and demonstration areas have been set up on many types of spoil, and revegetation has been successful. The revegetation knowledge gained from this research and development is being used as coal mining occurs on National Grasslands of the Northern Great Plains and on National Forest lands being mined for phosphate in southern Idaho. It is also being used by industry on State and private lands being mined in Montana and Wyoming. And industry is successfully beginning to use knowledge about revegetation of sites mined for acid-producing heavy metals on the Salmon National Forest and at the Kennecott Company holdings near Salt Lake City.

Protecting Forest Resources: A research and development project called FIRESCOPE (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies) provides for multiagency cooperation in fire situations in southern California. FIRESCOPE is a computerized system that processes a large volume of data on wildland fires and enables fire departments to use their resources efficiently and economically. Seven major organizations are participating with the Forest Service in this effort, including other Federal, State, and city agencies.

All have worked out a standardized management structure and procedures, including common terminology, to use when they work together. The core of the system is an Operations Coordination Center in Riverside, Calif., where a close eye is kept on potential fire hazards in seven surrounding counties. At this command center, coordinates of all brush fires and up-to-the minute weather data are entered on a computer. The computer already has stored details on the age and moisture content of the vegetation and the steepness of the slopes. The computer can forecast almost instantly how fast a fire will spread and in which directions.

FIRESCOPE concepts and technology are now operational for 15 million acres of southern California's explosive grass, brush, and timber lands. With adaptation, the same concepts and technology could be used in other areas where large-scale emergency situations make multiagency coordination essential.

Improving Wood and Fiber Potential: Three years ago, the Forest Service patented a chip debarking process to clean whole tree chips and make complete use of available fiber, particularly trees not suited for sawlogs. Now, due to the relatively high capital investment for the patented system, a new system has been developed that adds a vacuum-air draft stage to the basic process; this reduces capital costs by 50 percent and unit production costs by 40 percent. Besides economic advantages, improved removal of foliage, fines, and grit result. This research is now being embraced by industry, with one company scaling-up the new system to pilot plant stages.

International Forestry: The Forest Service, through its International Forestry staff, serves as a source of technical expertise for U.S. agencies and international organizations involved in development efforts overseas. During 1977, 16 Forest Service specialists served on resident assignments in nine foreign countries. Countries aided by various programs included the Soviet Union, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Spain, India, Pakistan, and Poland, as well as other countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Canadian Department of Environment and the U.S. Department of Agriculture was signed in 1977 to pool research efforts against both eastern and western spruce budworms. Persistent outbreaks of the two insects cause unacceptable damage to the

FIRESCOPE uses new technology and coordination among several agencies to help protect southern California from disastrous wildfires.

forests of both countries and repeated applications of pesticides have not provided long-term control. The new, jointly funded and administered research and development program will design and evaluate economically and environmentally acceptable systems for combating the spruce budworms and for managing budworm-susceptible forests.

In addition to the cooperative agreement reached with Canada on the Spruce Budworm Research and Development Program, other agreements are being negotiated for fire and general forestry research in that country. The International Forestry staff has an active role in planning the U.S. National Committee's involvement in the Eighth World Forestry Congress scheduled for Indonesia in 1978.

Representatives from government, professional, environmental and consumer organizations participated in regional workshops and a national conference to help develop new programs of research for forests and associated rangelands.

State and Private Forestry

The President, in his May 23, 1977 Environmental Message, stressed the need for greater attention to the Nation's 296 million acres of nonindustrial private forest lands. He directed the Secretary of Agriculture to study cooperative forestry programs as a means of seeking improved management and protection of those lands.

Under Forest Service leadership, a task group including representatives from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), the Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service prepared a report which was sent to the President in August. (As part of the new Science and Education Administration, CSRS is now Cooperative Research, and the Extension Service is now Extension). Titled "The Federal Role in the Conservation and Management of Private Non-Industrial Forest Lands," it examined ways the Federal Government could stimulate such activities on private forest lands.

Technical Assistance

Forest Service nontimber cooperative technical assistance accomplishments in 1977 encompassed 1,200 assists in recreation, 2,300 assists in wildlife habitat, and 300 assists in range. These were quite low when compared to the RPA program targets. The funding actually provided for these activities was at the historical level, and the accomplishments reflect this low level of activity. Also, some RPA activity targets were not precise. State input into the 1980 Assessment and Program is expected to result in more realistic targets for the future.

All of the cooperative timber management activity accomplishments exceeded the RPA targets. Timber technical assistance was given to 199,800 landowners. Reforestation was accomplished on 323,600 acres, and timber stand improvement on 351,900 acres. For both reforestation and timber stand improvement, the RPA targets and actual accomplishments include the Forestry Incentive Program (FIP), Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP), and non-cost share efforts. Seedling production was 654 million.

Insect and Disease Control

Approximately $4.2 million of direct Federal funds and $3.6 million of indirect funds went into Cooperative State Forest Insect and Disease Management programs for suppression and pest action cost-sharing projects. Suppression activities occurred on 10.2 million acres. Another 410.8 million acres were surveyed for insects and diseases.

Cooperative Planning

One hundred eighty-seven cooperative water-related plans were accomplished, 81 more than the RPA target. This was the result of increased activity on the backlog of plans in 1977.

Fire Control

The 1977 statistics on the number of acres cooperatively protected from fires are not available. However, in calendar year 1976, a total 275.7 million acres were protected, higher than the RPA targets of 221 to 231 million acres. Under the Rural Community Fire Protection Program, more than 3,000 communities were provided assistance in organizing, equipping, and training rural fire departments.

Through cooperative programs with state agencies, the Forest Service assists private landowners in managing their forest resources.

In cooperation with other USDA agencies, the Forest Service studied ways to improve management and protection of the Nation's 296 million acres of nonindustrial, private forest lands.

The Rural Community Fire Protection Program provides assistance in organizing, equipping, and training rural fire departments.

State & Private Forestry Program Accomplishments

Item	Unit of Measure	1977 RPA Estimates High	1977 RPA Estimates Low	1977 Funded Targets	1977 Accomplishment
Recreation technical assists	Thousand assists	4.5	4.4	1.3	1.2
	Thousand acres	[1]	[1]	[1]	114.3
Wildlife and fish technical assists	Thousand assists	12.0	10.0	2.3	2.3
	Thousand acres	[1]	[1]	[1]	153.6
Range landowner assists	Thousand assists	3.7	3.6	0.29	0.3
Forest range improvement	Thousand acres	600.0	600.0	40.7	112.2
Timber technical assists	Thousand assists	69.0	66.0	156.7	199.8
Reforestation Forestry Incentives Program	Thousand acres	95.0	92.0	428.0	323.6
	Thousand acres	[1]	[1]	(142.6)	(152.7)
Timber stand improvement, Forestry Incentives Program	Thousand acres	67.0	65.0	198.6	351.9
	Thousand acres	[1]	[1]	(198.6)	(155.2)
Seedling production and distribution—State nurseries	Million seedlings	132.0	127.0	514.4	654.0
Improved utilization	Percent increase, thousand cubic feet	5.1	4.9	[1]	5.8
Forest land management plans for private woodland owners	Number of plans	22,700	21,200	38,472	44,945
Insect and disease survey	Million acres	292.0	[1]	[1]	410.8[2]
Insect and disease suppression	Million acres	.5	[1]	[1]	10.2[2]
Number of fires	Number of fires, million acres protected	221.0	231.0	[1]	275.7[3]
Cooperative water-related plans	Number of plans	106	102	[1]	187
Costs	Million dollars	57.3[4]	[1]	[1]	63.7

[1] Estimates not made.

[2] The difference is because State survey activities, where Federal funds were not involved, were not part of the original RPA goals but are reported in the actual figure. Also, the RPA goals did not allow for claiming the same acres surveyed more than once in a fiscal year. The Southeastern Area claims credit for the entire acreage when treating spots within an area of suppression of southern pine bettle. The 1980 RPA targets will be adjusted accordingly.

[3] Fiscal year 1976 fires—fiscal year 1977 statistics are not available.

[4] To make the original RPA estimates (base year 1975) compare with fiscal year 1977 actual expenditures, an inflation factor of 1.145 was utilized (50.0 x 1.145 = 57.3). The inflation factor was derived from the *Survey of Current Business, November 1977*, table 19 (7.1), Government Purchase of Goods and Services, Federal column.

Human Resource Programs

The Senior Community Service Employment Program employs older Americans in conservation work on National Forests.

The Forest Service has a growing role in administering or hosting a variety of human resource programs. These programs provide employment, skills training, and education to the Nation's citizens, young and old, and result in significant resource work accomplishment. A total of approximately 51,000 people benefited from the various Forest Service-administered programs in 1977 and produced approximately $90 million in needed work on public lands.

Young Adult Conservation Corps

A major new employment program, the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), for unemployed youth ages 16 to 23, was signed into law in August 1977. YACC is part of the Administration's new initiative to combat the Nation's youth unemployment problems while accomplishing much-needed conservation work on National Forests and other public lands. The program is administered jointly under an agreement between the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Interior and includes a State grant program. The Forest Service's $116.5 million share of this program will employ approximately 15,000 enrollees, including 4,500 in State grant programs during 1978. By the end of fiscal year 1978, a quarter of the enrollees will be housed at residential camps while the other 75 percent will be employed in nonresidential projects.

Youth Conservation Corps

The Youth Conservation Corps provides gainful summer employment for 15- to 18-year-old youth, as well as providing them with environmental education and accomplishing needed conservation work on public lands. Increased funding in 1977 provided for 11,900 participants in the Forest Service segment of the YCC, 800 more than called for in the high estimate of the RPA program.

Job Corps

The Forest Service operates 17 live-in Job Corps Conservation Centers. At these centers, job skills training and education are provided to disadvantaged youth in a forest work environment. During the period from July 1, 1976 through Sept. 30, 1977, 6,860 enrollees were successfully placed from these centers.

Other Human Resource Programs

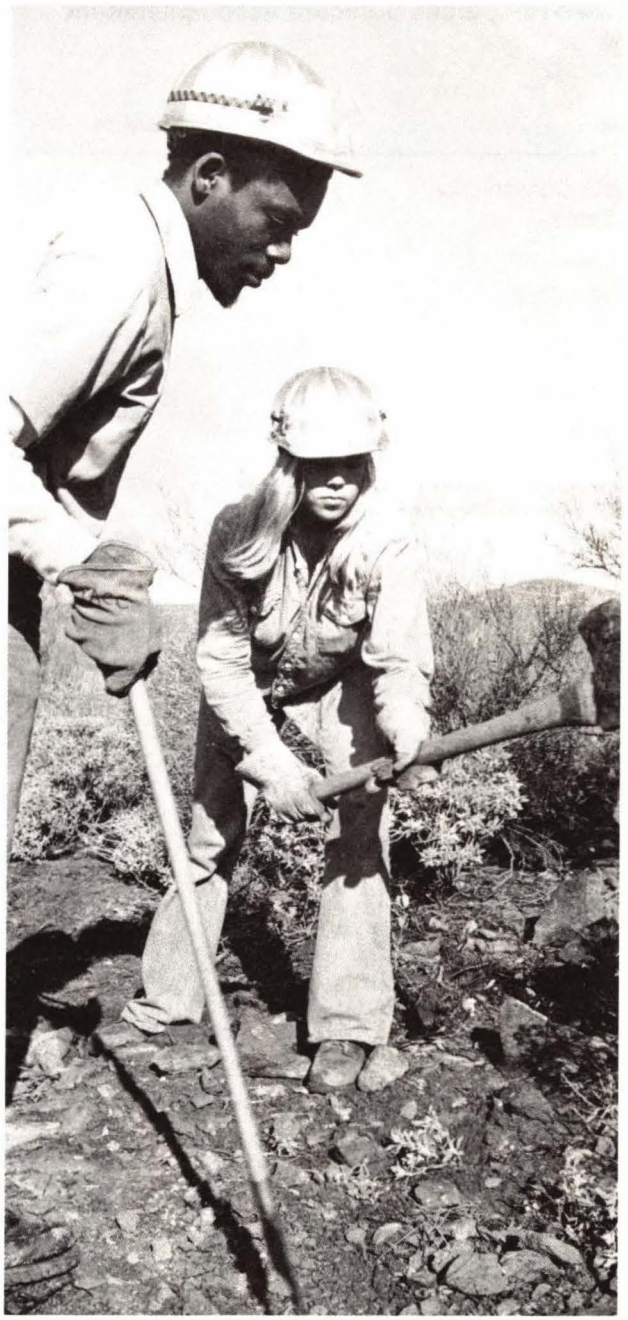
Through the Job Opportunities Program, commonly called "Title X," 8,936 jobs were provided in urban and rural counties suffering from unusually high unemployment. More than $40 million of resource work was accomplished on National Forests and States lands.

Under the Senior Community Service Employment Program, the Forest Service employed approximately 1,800 older workers on various conservation projects on National Forests during the period July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977. Conservation work valued at more than $6 million resulted.

During 1977, 10,949 people volunteered 512 person-years of work to perform a variety of conservation work on the National Forests. This work in the Volunteers in the National Forests program was valued at more than $2.8 million.

Through various human resource programs administered by the Forest Service, citizens, young and old, find gainful employment and accomplish needed conservation work.

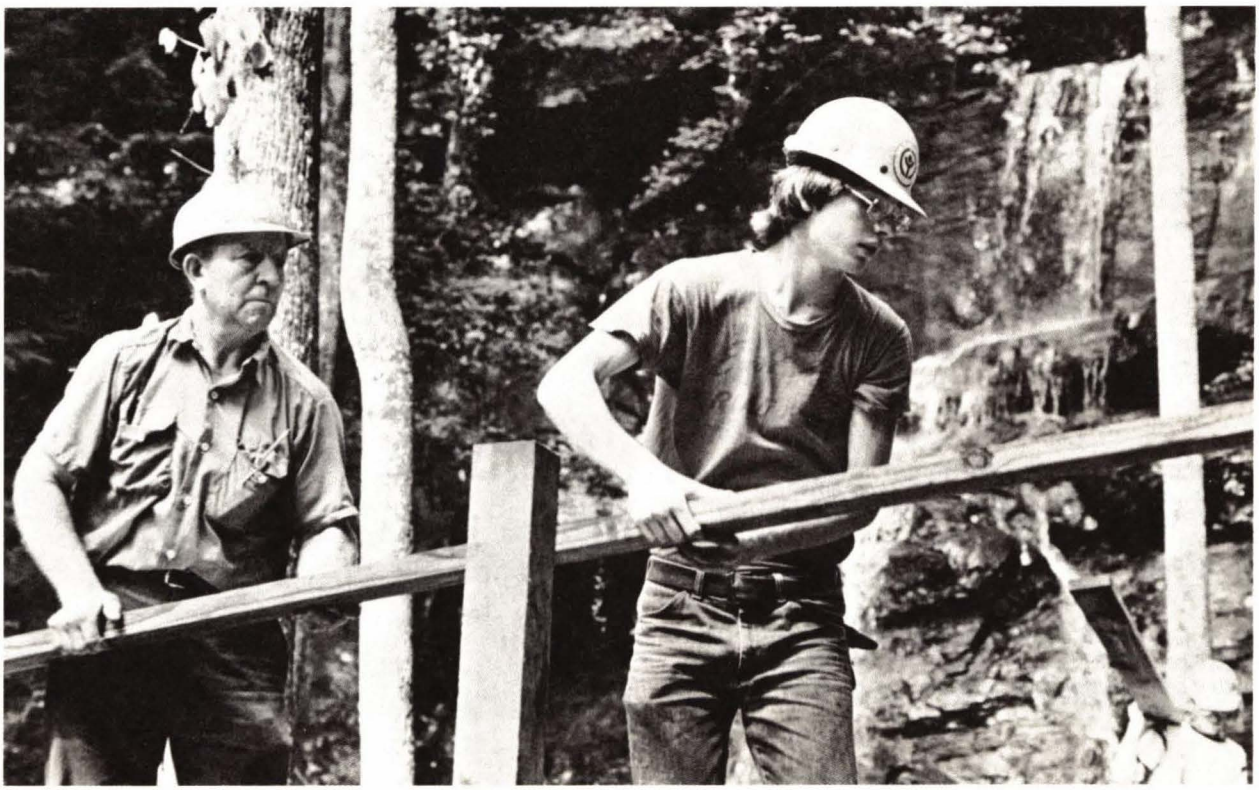
The Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) was established in 1977 to provide jobs for unemployed youth and accomplished needed conservation work on public lands.



Human Resources Selected Accomplishment

Item	Units of Measure	RPA Estimates High	RPA Estimates Low	1977 Actual
Youth Conservation Corps	Number of participants (thousands)	11.1	2.8	11.9
Jobs Corps	Number of Enrollee completors (thousands)	6.6	6.4	6.4
Other Cooperative Resource programs	Number of participants (thousands)	9.2	8.8	10.7

Actual number of participants in Job Corps and other cooperative Human Resource Programs is based upon the reporting period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977.



Youth and older Americans sometimes work together on conservation projects in the National Forests.

Appendix

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(Fiscal Year 1977)

Receipts from the sale or use of National Forest System Resources amounted to $691,568,536 in fiscal year 1977. These direct cash receipts came from the following major sources:

Timber	$ 652,050,186
Grazing	11,442,605
Land uses	1,604,199
Recreation	6,168,831
Power	366,231
Mineral leases and permits	14,426,100
Admission and user fees	5,510,384
Total	$691,568,536

This total includes $26,159,508 received from National Forest revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands and $4,957,808 received from National Grasslands and Land Utilization areas administered under Title III of the Farm Tenant Act.

Other amounts received from the National Forest System, but not listed above, included: $19,492,261 contributed by cooperators and timber purchasers for cooperative work on National Forest programs; $106,529,083 set aside for timber sale area improvements, $129,898 for timber salvage sales, $39,077,566 for brush disposal; $2,039,402 from miscellaneous receipts; $24,605 for restoration of forest lands and improvements; and $6,110 from the sale of Federal recreation area entrance permits. Thus, the total of direct receipts and deposits for fiscal year 1977 was $858,867,461.

Several other values can also be related to National Forest System operations for the fiscal year. Timber purchasers built roads valued at $123,282,694, incident to timber harvest. Other Federal agencies collected $79,540,953, for mineral leases, permits, and power licenses on National Forest land of public domain origin.

With these additions, cash receipts and income for the fiscal year totaled $1,061,691,108.

Operating expenses for National Forest System programs, including those for National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects, amounted to $894,026,489. With the addition of an estimated $120,041,173 for depreciation expense of roads, trails, equipment, and other improvements, the fiscal year total is $1,014,067,662.

The result of these calculations for the National Forest System is that receipts and all other earnings exceeded operating expenditures by $47,623,446.

Fiscal year receipts increased $314,295,644 over fiscal year ending June 30, 1976. Expenditures for fighting forest fires exceeded the 3-year average by $129,572,496.

Expenditures for Forest Service research and cooperative activities were: $89,055,453 for forest research programs, $51,856,855 for cooperative State and Private Forestry programs, and $276,334,639 for other government agency and non-government cooperative programs.

Receipts and incomes for these programs totaled $24,842,826. Included in these amounts were $219,462 in royalties from the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl licensee programs, and $80,936 from the sale of surplus properties which are available for appropriation by Congress to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Under authority of 16 U.S.C. 500, as amended, the Forest Service pays to the States 25 percent of National Forest receipts, to be used for the benefit of public schools and roads in counties containing National Forest lands. This payment, based on fiscal year 1977 receipts, was $224,098,352. Arizona and New Mexico also received $219,320 under the authority of 36 Stat. 562, 573, and Minnesota received $259,038 under authority of 16 U.S.C. 577g. By law, the Forest Service retains 10 percent of receipts from National Forest resources for development of National Forest roads and trails, except on revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. The amount retained in this fund was $66,011,935.

Counties containing National Grasslands and Land Utilization areas received $1,316,726 for schools and roads (based on 1976 calendar year receipts of $5,266,903). As required by law, this payment is made on the basis of calendar year receipts.

Table 1

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

(In Acres)

State and Commonwealth	Natl. For., Purchase Units Research Areas and Other Areas	National Grasslands	Land Utilization Project	Total
Alabama	641,422	-	-	641,422
Alaska	20,622,014	-	-	20,622,014
Arizona	11,270,942	-	-	11,270,942
Arkansas	2,467,036	-	-	2,467,036
California	20,308,290	-	19,225	20,327,515
Colorado	13,773,966	612,145	560	14,386,671
Connecticut (Forest Insect and Disease Lab)	10			10
Florida	1,082,371	-	-	1,082,371
Georgia	848,158	-	9,340	857,498
Idaho	20,342,387	47,659	-	20,390,046
Illinois	256,899	-	-	256,899
Indiana	180,792	-	324	181,116
Kansas	206	-	107,700	107,906
Kentucky	659,112	-	-	659,112
Louisiana	596,869	-	-	596,869
Maine	51,071	-	465	51,536
Michigan	2,707,422	-	999	2,708,421
Minnesota	2,787,348	-	-	2,787,348
Mississippi	1,138,638	-	-	1,138,638
Missouri	1,441,370	-	13,104	1,454,474
Montana	16,768,084	-	-	16,768,084
Nebraska	257,165	94,344	-	351,509
Nevada	5,112,755	-	-	5,112,755
New Hampshire	683,241	-	-	683,241
New Mexico	9,109,473	136,412	240	9,246,125
New York	-	-	13,232	13,232
North Carolina	1,153,915	-	-	1,153,915
North Dakota	796	1,104,789	-	1,105,585
Ohio	168,598	-	-	168,598
Oklahoma	244,710	46,360	-	291,070
Oregon	15,486,367	106,138	856	15,593,361
Pennsylvania	506,574	-	-	506,574
Puerto Rico	27,846	-	-	27,846
South Carolina	607,446	-	-	607,446
South Dakota	1,132,012	863,059	-	1,995,071
Tennessee	620,978	-	-	620,978
Texas	663,830	117,548	-	781,378
Utah	8,045,901	-	-	8,045,901
Vermont	264,110	-	-	264,110
Virginia	1,608,067	-	-	1,608,067
Virgin Islands (Estate Thomas Experimental Forest)	147	-	-	147
Washington	9,069,287	-	725	9,070,012
West Virginia	961,755	-	-	961,755
Wisconsin	1,492,993	-	160	1,493,153
Wyoming	8,679,047	572,359	-	9,251,406
	183,891,420	3,700,813	166,930	187,709,163

NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION

STATE SUMMARY OF RECREATION USE
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CY 1977
(Thousands of Visitor-Days of Recreation Use) 1/

STATE NAME	CAMPING	PICNICKING	RECREATION TRAVEL (MECHANIZED)	BOATING	GAMES & TEAM SPORTS	WATERSKIING AND OTHER WATER SPORTS	SWIMMING AND SCUBA DIVING	WINTER SPORTS	FISHING	HUNTING
ALABAMA	199.1	69.0	339.8	38.4	.6	11.0	80.8		90.4	209.2
ALASKA	332.1	64.7	319.6	435.7	9.5	1.3	16.3	100.6	330.7	170.8
ARIZONA	3,335.5	710.5	3,844.1	533.9	79.4	89.1	289.8	79.1	579.6	619.7
ARKANSAS	587.4	149.9	438.4	140.7	2.4	27.6	207.8		354.2	470.0
CALIFORNIA	12,583.8	1,329.1	12,989.1	684.3	513.7	138.3	1,249.7	2,200.9	2,730.8	1,238.3
COLORADO	4,480.6	675.5	4,213.6	132.4	22.0	10.0	31.5	2,251.9	1,454.6	858.8
FLORIDA	1,137.2	317.6	247.0	204.6	5.1	47.2	251.1		374.2	457.4
GEORGIA	522.6	61.1	432.3	50.3	4.6	26.3	23.4	2.2	190.8	285.2
IDAHO	2,616.2	369.5	2,206.6	279.3	36.3	30.4	351.9	240.8	978.0	747.8
ILLINOIS	539.3	245.0	279.5	124.8	.7	5.2	165.4		52.7	225.4
INDIANA	164.2	29.6	225.5	98.4		26.7	42.5		122.5	105.7
KANSAS	1.2	8.6	18.9	.2	.1		.1	.1	.6	11.6
KENTUCKY	326.0	113.3	685.3	326.5	4.5	61.6	39.0		215.3	178.3
LOUISIANA	131.9	35.8	78.6	12.7	2.7	5.0	34.7		51.7	120.4
MAINE	16.6	3.7	14.9	.2	.7		6.1	13.9	4.0	8.2
MICHIGAN	956.4	128.8	2,329.7	253.7	10.8	8.7	127.3	174.1	380.2	680.5
MINNESOTA	1,127.0	59.4	663.0	598.0	12.0	28.3	111.9	84.1	669.3	239.7
MISSISSIPPI	134.6	46.2	186.6	31.5	1.9	2.9	58.2		47.1	385.4
MISSOURI	341.1	84.0	388.7	108.7	7.8	36.1	70.6		90.3	185.1
MONTANA	1,632.9	330.7	2,112.5	151.6	26.6	33.4	62.1	362.8	695.2	700.9
NEBRASKA	26.6	23.3	15.0	1.6	2.6	.1	2.1		7.3	26.5
NEVADA	518.3	149.6	313.2	1.0	19.6	.2	59.2	96.2	77.5	111.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	732.3	77.5	371.9	4.7	1.8	.3	53.1	302.3	20.0	28.0
NEW MEXICO	1,463.0	488.2	816.0	24.6	24.5	.1	30.6	266.4	328.6	464.7
NEW YORK	11.3	3.1	7.0					.1	2.5	10.0
NORTH CAROLINA	696.2	218.1	1,090.0	109.6	8.7	13.0	82.9	1.3	194.4	464.8
NORTH DAKOTA	12.4	7.0	24.6	1.9	.1		1.4	1.6	7.5	50.8
OHIO	31.8	23.2	64.5	7.6	2.7	.4	9.8	.4	21.0	98.7
OKLAHOMA	50.5	28.1	232.0	15.9		2.1	12.2		31.4	63.6
OREGON	5,231.4	621.9	3,434.6	609.5	36.7	67.7	298.0	449.9	1,260.6	1,116.1
PENNSYLVANIA	546.0	36.3	309.4	76.5	1.3	6.2	26.0	1.6	254.6	423.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	131.7	46.9	234.1	57.5	12.7	12.5	10.7		70.7	196.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	346.4	83.5	1,427.6	32.6	8.7	6.1	49.8	22.4	93.4	77.9
TENNESSEE	463.3	157.4	316.1	67.8	8.5	25.2	93.9	.1	125.1	191.9
TEXAS	363.6	41.0	209.8	68.3		20.3	44.9		864.8	152.1
UTAH	3,432.4	638.2	2,440.8	191.8	68.4	22.5	80.5	385.4	1,240.5	689.2
VERMONT	68.9	13.5	67.0	3.2	1.6		2.5	342.7	7.9	36.0
VIRGINIA	675.8	139.7	908.1	17.0	14.8	1.5	53.1	1.6	275.5	548.3
WASHINGTON	3,972.0	346.8	2,648.8	195.2	38.2	18.8	100.0	555.3	742.0	883.7
WEST VIRGINIA	690.7	52.7	321.8	24.3	11.7		39.8	.3	232.2	231.1
WISCONSIN	453.3	25.6	662.4	100.2	.2	9.4	86.0	18.0	215.3	271.7
WYOMING	1,586.3	155.8	1,381.6	123.6	20.3	7.3	23.6	160.3	544.1	481.7
PUERTO RICO	2.0	107.3	15.4		3.5		41.9			
SERVICEWIDE	52,671.9	8,316.7	49,325.4	5,940.3	1,028.0	802.8	4,422.2	8,116.4	16,029.1	14,517.0

1/ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

STATE SUMMARY OF RECREATION USE -- Continued

STATE NAME	HIKING & MOUNTAIN CLIMBING	HORSEBACK RIDING	RESORT USE	ORGANIZATION CAMP USE	RECREATION RESIDENCE USE	GATHERING FOREST PRODUCTS	NATURE STUDY	VIEWING SCENES,SPORTS ENVIRONMENT	VIS. (EXHIBITS, TALKS,ETC)	TOTAL USE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
ALABAMA	33.3	15.8				28.0	12.1	2.8	14.1	1,144.4	.6
ALASKA	120.6	2.6	6.3	8.9	30.3	10.9	7.0	16.4	212.7	2,197.0	1.1
ARIZONA	598.4	221.7	273.1	279.8	428.0	176.1	94.8	359.5	229.6	12,821.7	6.3
ARKANSAS	83.0	38.0	13.9	17.8	8.5	31.4	13.1	186.3	86.3	2,856.7	1.4
CALIFORNIA	2,058.9	431.7	1,160.8	1,726.0	3,401.0	420.2	291.3	1,859.9	527.8	47,535.6	23.2
COLORADO	1,203.7	355.9	337.3	191.3	262.9	176.0	141.8	1,047.7	186.6	18,034.1	8.8
FLORIDA	47.7	30.2		45.6	136.6	28.9	16.6	55.1	31.2	3,433.3	1.7
GEORGIA	187.4	18.7		16.2	16.5	7.2	7.5	78.2	38.8	1,969.3	1.0
IDAHO	321.4	198.6	162.9	156.7	302.9	240.1	35.7	181.1	199.5	9,655.7	4.7
ILLINOIS	66.0	71.8				7.1	9.3	79.4	31.0	1,902.6	.9
INDIANA	44.1	46.1				23.3	12.5	57.8	12.9	1,011.8	.5
KANSAS	.9	.2				.1	5.1			47.7	
KENTUCKY	214.9	31.8	6.5	11.2	11.2	14.0	8.8	104.0	83.0	2,435.2	1.2
LOUISIANA	22.5	7.1		13.2	25.6	14.6	3.1	6.9	40.7	607.2	.3
MAINE	6.4	.5	6.3	1.0		.3	2.2	3.5	.8	89.3	
MICHIGAN	108.8	32.4	3.2	17.3	94.1	66.4	45.4	66.6	61.3	5,545.7	2.7
MINNESOTA	61.2	5.4	84.5	130.0	150.0	35.0	47.1	20.1	54.1	4,180.1	2.0
MISSISSIPPI	20.3	14.4		41.7		8.8	3.2	5.4	8.8	997.0	.5
MISSOURI	57.6	21.7		20.5		16.8	6.5	29.1	14.3	1,478.9	.7
MONTANA	373.3	217.4	122.1	92.3	255.6	113.5	36.5	187.0	277.2	7,783.6	3.8
NEBRASKA	10.6	1.7		11.3		8.4	9.0	3.5	11.1	160.7	.1
NEVADA	71.1	58.0	7.4	42.7	21.4	53.2	9.5	17.5	205.2	1,832.1	.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	817.7	.8	74.4	2.4		4.9	23.5	476.0	35.6	3,027.2	1.5
NEW MEXICO	357.8	104.7	25.2	60.8	120.9	289.5	26.8	231.9	121.2	5,245.5	2.6
NEW YORK	2.0	1.5				.5	1.5		.2	39.7	
NORTH CAROLINA	236.9	26.8	6.5	1.0	6.8	52.7	19.1	240.5	96.4	3,565.7	1.7
NORTH DAKOTA	2.0	3.0				2.1	.4	11.0	2.0	127.8	.1
OHIO	13.8	10.3				9.8	2.1	.2	18.9	315.2	.2
OKLAHOMA	19.8	3.9				3.4	2.8	21.1	22.1	508.9	.2
OREGON	714.5	169.5	693.6	216.5	411.6	274.5	94.2	639.5	318.2	16,658.5	8.1
PENNSYLVANIA	34.1	8.4	1.6	20.0	52.8	23.1	7.9	129.6	15.9	1,974.9	1.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	27.1	15.8		.1	.1	19.3	10.0	8.9	14.1	869.1	.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	48.0	23.0	69.8	46.2	65.7	11.5	16.1	30.1	29.5	2,488.3	1.2
TENNESSEE	120.6	18.3	24.0	29.6	78.8	16.1	6.6	97.6	23.4	1,864.3	.9
TEXAS	16.3	6.6	23.0			2.3	8.6	39.4	15.2	1,876.2	.9
UTAH	455.3	226.6	454.5	179.4	285.7	121.9	41.7	290.2	97.0	11,342.0	5.5
VERMONT	31.3	1.3	40.2	18.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	17.3	1.6	656.9	.3
VIRGINIA	194.2	58.2	1.5	44.6	.6	46.4	19.6	236.2	34.0	3,270.7	1.6
WASHINGTON	982.5	221.3	196.1	234.4	446.2	346.9	95.3	971.7	172.2	13,167.4	6.4
WEST VIRGINIA	87.5	6.2		43.7	.7	9.4	6.7	23.7	47.1	1,829.6	.9
WISCONSIN	28.2	5.8	2.7	1.5	9.4	54.1	4.7	5.8	16.6	1,970.9	1.0
WYOMING	330.2	149.9	380.8	101.8	197.3	40.8	31.2	114.6	64.6	5,895.8	2.9
PUERTO RICO	26.3		9.0	31.5	4.0	2.0	1.9	20.4	117.9	383.1	.2
SERVICEWIDE	10,258.2	2,883.6	4,187.2	3,855.4	6,826.4	2,812.6	1,240.0	7,973.5	3,590.7	204,797.4	100.0

NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION

STATE SUMMARY OF RECREATION USE
USE OF DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES (Thousands of Visitor-Days of Recreation Use) 1/
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Table 3

STATE NAME	OBSERV. SITE	PLAY, PARK, SPORTS	BOATING SITE	SWIMMING SITE	CAMP-GROUNDS	PICNIC GROUNDS	HOTEL, LODGE, RESORTS	ORGANI-ZATION SITES	OTHER CONC. SITES 2/	RECN RES. SITES 3/	WINTER SPORTS SITES	DOC. SITES 4/	INTERP-RETIVE SITES	TOTAL USE	PERCNT OF TOTAL
ALABAMA			4.4	71.0	169.8	12.3							6.9	264.4	.4
ALASKA	2.3	7.3	1.1		333.2	59.6	6.4	12.9		30.3	67.6		164.1	684.8	.9
ARIZONA	49.3	45.7	212.9	59.4	2872.7	527.4	342.3	364.3	44.7	428.0	32.2	1.3	62.2	5042.4	6.8
ARKANSAS	24.8		5.7	94.9	436.8	78.5	13.9	27.7		8.5			33.6	724.4	1.0
CALIFORNIA	47.6	242.7	200.0	330.9	8172.8	981.4	1177.1	2275.3	154.3	3419.2	1705.0	.6	201.7	18908.6	25.6
COLORADO	74.1	1.7	39.4		3145.0	483.2	207.2	223.3	183.6	263.4	2148.5	18.3	49.7	6837.4	9.3
FLORIDA			50.8	126.7	808.4	288.3		80.0		136.6		3.0	16.7	1510.5	2.0
GEORGIA	14.9		13.7	16.1	346.0	44.0		28.8		16.5			18.6	498.6	.7
IDAHO	28.9	1.5	133.0	27.9	1617.5	171.2	165.3	203.2	10.1	311.8	157.1	33.0	123.5	2984.0	4.0
ILLINOIS	32.3		97.1	161.5	448.4	223.3						9.2	7.6	979.4	1.3
INDIANA	.3		22.0	26.4	125.6	21.5							4.9	200.7	.3
KANSAS						6.6								6.6	
KENTUCKY	65.0	.2	66.0	9.3	294.1	94.1		14.4		11.2		.3	3.7	558.3	.8
LOUISIANA	2.1		6.3	47.2	115.9	9.1		16.4		25.6			31.5	254.1	.3
MAINE	2.4				16.8	2.2		1.2			31.2			53.8	.1
MICHIGAN	31.2	4.5	125.1	94.1	719.3	121.9	2.5	26.5	.8	94.1	137.3	4.8	15.0	1377.1	1.9
MINNESOTA	1.9		79.7	48.5	560.3	54.3	121.4	231.1	2.9	150.0	37.6	.6	2.1	1290.4	1.7
MISSISSIPPI			10.0	68.7	78.7	24.5		46.1					1.9	229.9	.3
MISSOURI	3.5	1.0	20.9	7.3	258.4	83.9		25.6				.3	1.3	402.2	.5
MONTANA	15.6		73.7	30.9	1247.6	159.5	93.3	120.4	1.1	265.0	297.5		101.3	2405.9	3.3
NEBRASKA	.1			1.3	19.1	20.6		19.0				.1		50.2	.1
NEVADA	2.3	23.3		43.2	446.6	65.6		46.5		21.7	54.9		20.3	724.4	1.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	98.2		8.6	25.9	583.9	56.1	79.4	3.2			281.9		21.0	1158.2	1.6
NEW MEXICO	77.6		38.5		1132.9	285.1	5.0	71.9	29.8	120.9	207.1	8.2	56.9	2033.9	2.8
NEW YORK					8.2	3.0								11.2	
NORTH CAROLINA	109.5		50.1	76.2	540.0	250.5	13.4	1.0		6.8		.5	42.6	1090.6	1.5
NORTH DAKOTA					14.3	.7								15.0	
OHIO			.4	7.5	23.4	16.8							.7	48.8	.1
OKLAHOMA	21.0		6.2	9.1	34.6	20.2							4.9	96.0	.1
OREGON	155.1	4.0	321.4	50.7	4103.6	487.3	823.6	303.1	100.3	409.7	360.2	7.7	99.6	7226.3	9.8
PENNSYLVANIA	42.6	.1	25.1	31.6	454.5	11.5		35.6		52.8			4.4	658.2	.9
SOUTH CAROLINA		9.3	6.6	11.9	109.1	47.6		2.6		.1		.3	1.5	189.0	.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	21.8	2.1	20.7	22.6	361.1	70.8	5.5	57.0	71.9	65.7	7.2		3.8	710.2	1.0
TENNESSEE	53.9	3.2	12.8	67.5	369.9	155.5	25.7	41.8	2.8	78.8		.1	12.8	824.8	1.1
TEXAS	.3		27.0	35.8	229.7	42.5	14.7		19.6				2.9	372.5	.5
UTAH	32.7	3.7	88.5	35.1	2384.2	293.2	470.1	224.8	12.0	282.1	373.1	.3	25.5	4225.3	5.7
VERMONT	3.3	1.7		6.5	53.5	7.0	4.4	8.4		1.2	387.5		1.3	474.8	.6
VIRGINIA	16.4	2.7	6.5	52.8	401.7	90.2	.2	62.9	1.7	.6		.6	22.9	659.2	.9
WASHINGTON	47.2		64.1	19.2	2607.9	121.6	266.2	307.1	5.6	446.2	470.1	.4	14.7	4370.3	5.9
WEST VIRGINIA	13.3		5.9	29.3	429.8	47.3		69.6		.7		3.3	2.2	601.4	.8
WISCONSIN			49.9	48.5	415.5	14.9	2.5	1.1	.9	9.4	10.7		5.7	559.1	.8
WYOMING	19.7		53.5	11.7	1063.5	63.7	344.5	142.4	5.5	197.3	203.6	.7	32.6	2138.7	2.9
PUERTO RICO	30.4					129.3		58.2	9.0	4.0			83.5	314.4	.4
SERVICEWIDE	1141.6	354.7	1947.6	1807.2	37554.3	5747.8	4184.6	5153.4	656.6	6858.2	6970.3	93.6	1306.1	73776.0	100.0

1/ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours may entail one person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

2/ Other Concession Sites

3/ Recreation Residence Sites

4/ Document Sites

Table 4

NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION

STATE SUMMARY OF RECREATION USE
USE OF DISPERSED RECREATION AREAS(Thousands of Visitor-Days of Recreation Use)1/
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

STATE NAME	ROADS	TRAILS	LAKES,PONDS	RESER-VOIRS	RIVERS, STREAMS	OCEANS, GREAT LAKES	GENERAL UNDEVELOPED AREA	TOTAL USE	TOTAL USE DEVELOPED & DISPERSED	2/ RECREATION DAYS
ALABAMA	364.7	9.0	21.8	83.8	66.6		334.1	880.0	1,144.4	3,536,399
ALASKA	309.1	114.0	123.1	1.2	105.8	679.2	179.8	1,512.2	2,197.0	11,330,331
ARIZONA	3,786.6	698.6	4.7	937.9	350.7		2,000.8	7,779.3	12,821.7	42,951,190
ARKANSAS	404.1	60.5		433.9	222.1		1,011.7	2,132.3	2,856.7	10,060,888
CALIFORNIA	12,423.5	2,064.5	741.8	1,582.9	1,980.7		9,833.6	28,627.0	47,535.6	296,210,591
COLORADO	4,308.0	1,440.8	348.3	528.2	655.6		3,915.8	11,196.7	18,034.1	90,234,626
FLORIDA	274.4	28.2	549.9	12.0	175.7		882.6	1,922.8	3,433.3	8,655,099
GEORGIA	447.7	208.5		101.3	172.3		540.9	1,470.7	1,969.3	5,984,705
IDAHO	2,080.3	445.3	499.9	295.9	742.1		2,608.2	6,671.7	9,655.7	35,561,844
ILLINOIS	254.0	74.8	.9	84.9	29.1		479.5	923.2	1,902.6	6,762,321
INDIANA	265.1	26.7		198.3	56.4		264.6	811.1	1,011.8	3,263,176
KANSAS	19.1			1.5			20.5	41.1	47.7	371,993
KENTUCKY	775.3	135.3		419.0	172.9		374.4	1,876.9	2,435.2	9,206,246
LOUISIANA	81.0	19.0		46.8	29.5		176.8	353.1	607.2	2,495,423
MAINE	11.3	6.9	2.3	.8	2.4		11.8	35.5	89.3	273,784
MICHIGAN	2,124.1	166.7	342.2	23.2	284.2	1.4	1,226.8	4,168.6	5,545.7	15,004,527
MINNESOTA	574.7	94.7	1,156.8	5.1	177.6		880.8	2,889.7	4,180.1	10,751,248
MISSISSIPPI	194.7	15.3	4.4	35.1	58.7		458.9	767.1	997.0	2,703,994
MISSOURI	402.6	46.0	.1	75.3	185.9		366.8	1,076.7	1,478.9	4,259,698
MONTANA	2,028.5	553.1	249.1	195.3	422.7		1,929.0	5,377.7	7,783.6	23,287,472
NEBRASKA	21.2	3.6		9.5	.5		65.7	100.5	160.7	954,189
NEVADA	489.4	90.4	8.3	2.2	79.2		438.2	1,107.7	1,832.1	8,128,638
NEW HAMPSHIRE	514.2	882.6	8.5	2.0	43.6		418.1	1,869.0	3,027.2	12,247,353
NEW MEXICO	815.2	237.0	24.0	114.7	189.2		1,831.5	3,211.6	5,245.5	16,601,687
NEW YORK	5.5	5.0		3.0			15.0	28.5	39.7	105,315
NORTH CAROLINA	1,080.6	187.1	6.4	131.4	205.9		863.7	2,475.1	3,565.7	13,747,043
NORTH DAKOTA	30.4			8.5	4.6		69.3	112.8	127.8	418,279
OHIO	64.8	2.2		15.9	19.0		164.5	266.4	315.2	974,170
OKLAHOMA	231.6	10.8		32.9	13.3		124.3	412.9	508.9	2,095,095
OREGON	3,462.4	572.4	604.8	404.2	866.5		3,521.9	9,432.2	16,658.5	43,173,111
PENNSYLVANIA	388.0	18.6		114.5	176.6		619.0	1,316.7	1,974.9	5,583,442
SOUTH CAROLINA	241.9	22.8	.2	57.6	90.8		266.8	680.1	869.1	2,726,080
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,407.5	13.4		123.1	32.1		202.0	1,778.1	2,488.3	20,182,962
TENNESSEE	299.6	130.3		96.7	154.9		358.0	1,039.5	1,864.3	5,921,811
TEXAS	222.3	11.0	.8	950.7	19.8		299.1	1,503.7	1,876.2	4,996,722
UTAH	2,499.8	503.7	230.7	773.3	477.1		2,632.1	7,116.7	11,342.0	37,353,770
VERMONT	74.3	26.2	3.8	1.5	7.9		68.4	182.1	656.9	1,930,415
VIRGINIA	1,037.9	200.0		94.8	204.8		1,074.0	2,611.5	3,270.7	11,290,158
WASHINGTON	3,342.6	958.8	385.0	104.4	488.5	2.7	3,515.1	8,797.1	13,167.4	34,041,384
WEST VIRGINIA	338.3	83.3	.6	50.6	206.4		549.0	1,228.2	1,829.6	4,540,539
WISCONSIN	587.3	58.8	270.2	12.2	80.3		403.0	1,411.8	1,970.9	5,378,602
WYOMING	1,304.8	336.2	192.7	105.3	350.6		1,467.5	3,757.1	5,895.8	24,612,388
PUERTO RICO	18.0	13.8			28.0		8.9	68.7	383.1	2,660,507
SERVICEWIDE	49,606.4	10,575.9	5,781.3	8,271.4	9,630.6	683.3	46,472.5	131,021.4	204,797.4	842,569,215

1/ Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

2/ The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) has used the "Recreation Day" as a common basis for displaying recreation use on Federal lands administered by the seven Federal land managing agencies. A Recreation Day is defined as the presence of one person on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activity during all or part of a calendar day.

Table 5

NUMBER OF SALES, VOLUME AND VALUE OF TIMBER SOLD AND HARVESTED ON NATIONAL FOREST LAND, BY STATES, TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT AND AREA PLANTED AND SEEDED TO TREES

FISCAL YEAR 1977

States	Timber sold			Timber harvested		Timber stand improvement	Area planted and seeded to trees
	No. Sales 1/	Volume-MBF 2/	Value-$	Volume-MBF 2/	Value-$	Acres	Acres
Alabama	124	66,142	$ 3,802,377	56,280	$ 2,359,026	2,118	7,676
Alaska	22	861	9,452	465,254	1,948,315	2,175	69
Arizona	5,035	171,447	13,744,342	274,533	15,802,261	61,484	5,159
Arkansas	505	200,750	10,172,542	192,004	6,779,796	16,544	14,300
California	10,010	1,598,670	189,023,726	1,902,236	159,669,147	36,453	36,756
Colorado	1,521	142,762	1,278,303	163,458	3,466,142	15,792	4,568
Florida	120	89,731	3,269,626	75,097	3,099,093	4,354	11,766
Georgia	297	51,986	2,858,663	39,501	1,146,818	1,902	5,224
Idaho	2,955	761,983	25,524,766	932,700	46,231,637	17,603	16,388
Illinois	34	4,447	35,477	6,949	110,780	1,955	1,023
Indiana	45	5,960	245,901	3,190	91,730	453	711
Kentucky	154	17,701	332,100	21,800	439,551	4,116	3,108
Louisiana	480	150,091	9,186,031	137,564	7,370,333	791	5,424
Maine	4	560	2,614	2,504	49,993	360	-
Michigan	332	149,742	1,793,840	145,381	1,494,072	9,130	4,049
Minnesota	208	99,022	926,956	108,621	853,507	9,318	9,012
Mississippi	505	197,261	14,873,430	189,373	10,710,343	4,603	7,537
Missouri	496	49,853	1,467,819	40,703	908,110	16,122	3,150
Montana	2,112	520,835	29,574,736	527,718	23,801,341	19,101	14,781
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Nevada	192	933	4,094	362	2,602	310	-
New Hampshire	31	21,146	322,716	21,482	484,728	2,088	-
New Mexico	6,116	111,526	5,215,261	126,999	5,507,840	30,816	5,153
New York LUP	13	89	594	33	359	121	-
North Carolina	340	41,142	1,195,815	27,260	766,615	6,872	2,884
Ohio	40	5,718	178,937	4,543	126,996	920	738
Oklahoma	84	28,474	1,486,700	26,591	546,420	947	2,071
Oregon	4,639	3,366,466	517,107,045	3,068,815	330,907,840	40,884	50,432
Pennsylvania	101	48,267	1,712,002	31,228	1,204,247	1,358	201
South Carolina	153	137,332	7,224,238	113,012	4,481,787	2,825	4,431
South Dakota	98	84,058	1,891,961	92,940	955,102	13,435	45
Tennessee	97	29,111	437,621	32,583	636,244	4,577	1,077
Texas	711	26,759	876,708	92,109	4,820,876	13	3,502
Utah	1,437	61,281	1,553,125	54,016	833,525	6,376	788
Vermont	53	9,644	116,933	8,248	348,252	619	71
Virginia	255	33,972	415,627	24,355	282,054	6,636	1,733
Washington	3,611	1,412,315	136,084,688	1,268,623	91,811,935	21,855	32,417
West Virginia	90	7,218	160,460	3,479	68,730	9,125	88
Wisconsin	198	90,955	1,107,958	96,474	1,117,478	5,902	1,763
Wyoming	1,248	123,485	2,201,292	103,516	1,311,105	5,434	2,170
Caribbean	-	-	-	2	60	805	190
Grand Totals	44,466	9,919,695	$987,416,476	10,481,536	$732,546,790	386,292	260,459

1/ Exclude non-convertible sales
2/ Thousand board feet

Table 6

ANNUAL GRAZING STATISTICAL REPORT - CY 1976
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM -- ALL REGIONS

ITEM	CATTLE NO.	CATTLE ANIMAL MOS.	HORSES NO.	HORSES ANIMAL MOS.	SHEEP NO.	SHEEP ANIMAL MOS.	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL AN.UNIT MONTHS
1 AUTHORIZED USE								
A. PAID								
(1) TERM PERMIT	1,036,770	4,721,206	2,141	11,239	1,353,189	2,925,198	2,392,100	5,192,694
(2) TEMPORARY PERMIT	202,033	821,294	13,420	20,407	173,150	329,090	388,603	878,127
(3) GRAZING AGREEMENT	178,821	986,925	1,322	11,281	20,872	146,607	201,015	995,027
(4) SPECIAL USE PASTURE	18,248	47,526	2,187	4,761	1,834	9,621	22,269	55,183
TOTAL	1,435,872	6,578,951	19,070	47,688	1,549,045	3,410,516	3,003,987	7,121,231
B. FREE USE								
(1) RECREATION STOCK	102	541	122,467	37,319			122,569	45,319
(2) OTHER	764	3,949	27,782	32,223	7,192	16,934	35,738	46,240
TOTAL	866	4,490	150,249	69,542	7,192	16,934	158,307	91,559
C. NON-FS LANDS								
(1) PRIVATE LAND PERMIT	56,464	234,631	340	2,236	62,388	97,503	121,192	253,509
(2) OTHER	25,296	22,438	86	61	131,145	4,000	156,527	23,306
TOTAL	83,760	257,069	426	2,297	193,533	101,503	277,719	276,815
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	1,520,498	6,840,510	169,745	119,527	1,749,770	3,528,953	3,440,013	7,489,605
2 UNAUTHORIZED USE	20,103	27,442	671	1,578	16,655	3,980	37,429	29,679
3 CROSSING	69,105	X	139	X	275,410	X	344,654	X
4 LOSSES								
A. POISONOUS PLANTS	2,296	X	3	X	4,609	X	6,908	X
B. PREDATORS	1,167	X		X	32,879	X	34,046	X
C. OTHER	10,777	X	35	X	15,405	X	26,217	X
TOTAL	14,240	X	38	X	52,893	X	67,171	X

CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL FOREST (forest development) ROADS, BRIDGES AND TRAILS

FISCAL YEAR 1977

State or Commonwealth	Roads & Bridges						Trails		Total Obligations From Forest Road & Trail Funds
	Construction & Reconstruction From Appropriated Funds			Construction & Reconstruction By Timber Purchasers			Construction & Reconstruction Appropriated	Existing	
	Road Miles	Bridges Number	Dollars	Road Miles	Bridges Number	Dollars	Miles	Miles	Dollars
Alabama	10	6	1,211,000	13	-	139,000	7.0	34.5	21,675
Alaska	11	18	12,894,000	152	338	31,823,000	24.2	564.0	673,209
Arizona	55	-	4,254,000	268	-	1,209,000	4.7	2,753.7	6,579
Arkansas	18	5	3,069,000	230	-	3,177,000	42.7	106.8	19,011
California	163	10	34,475,000	2,043	16	17,154,000	189.2	14,537.7	1,534,691
Colorado	72	4	5,990,000	235	-	2,224,000	100.0	8,489.8	206,000
Florida	15	-	665,000	21	-	202,000	-	169.4	-
Georgia	12	4	1,811,000	42	-	577,000	20.5	251.8	100,713
Idaho	165	10	19,942,000	896	8	12,684,000	37.0	16,834.0	238,778
Illinois	-	1	300,000	4	-	4,000	-	187.0	-
Indiana	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-
Kentucky	16	-	1,508,000	5	-	75,000	-	139.9	-
Louisiana	6	6	1,303,000	70	-	1,366,000	-	11.6	-
Maine	-	-	34,000	2	1	21,000	-	200.0	-
Michigan	26	-	1,029,000	92	-	266,000	59.0	1,659.0	55,500
Minnesota	21	-	1,348,000	50	-	287,000	81.0	780.0	9,400
Mississippi	11	14	1,272,000	162	-	1,415,000	-	33.7	-
Missouri	15	1	349,000	44	-	143,000	26.0	170.0	40,000
Montana	52	2	12,140,000	897	-	10,357,000	20.4	14,860.0	216,000
Nebraska	1	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	63.3	-
Nevada	3	-	182,000	-	-	-	-	1,756.0	18,343
New Hampshire	2	2	452,000	13	1	246,000	6.0	1,200.0	20,000
New Mexico	44	-	3,099,000	59	-	529,000	-	2,750.1	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-
North Carolina	19	3	1,505,000	46	-	468,000	11.6	1,013.5	10,523
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	1	-	100,000	-	-	-	55.0	88.0	82,000
Oklahoma	4	1	288,000	19	-	410,000	-	-	-
Oregon	84	22	37,627,000	1,836	-	44,024,000	86.5	6,968.7	409,000
Pennsylvania	-	-	363,000	38	-	451,000	24.0	393.0	50,000
Puerto Rico	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	2.0	14.2	-
South Carolina	33	7	1,496,000	148	2	2,220,000	5.0	160.2	6,893
South Dakota	8	-	1,310,000	73	-	613,000	-	82.5	-
Tennessee	11	1	939,000	30	-	178,000	12.5	553.5	43,714
Texas	12	10	1,424,000	1	-	30,000	-	.1	-
Utah	55	3	3,330,000	49	-	672,000	7.0	5,722.0	77,310
Vermont	3	-	409,000	3	-	61,000	10.0	377.0	50,000
Virginia	32	2	1,431,000	6	-	69,000	60.0	1,244.9	422,779
Washington	6	5	15,290,000	714	-	21,322,000	30.5	6,749.0	95,000
West Virginia	5	-	829,000	14	-	246,000	28.0	665.0	80,000
Wisconsin	15	2	808,000	70	-	307,000	66.0	855.0	2,400
Wyoming	21	4	2,175,000	227	-	1,315,000	22.0	5,747.5	162,362
Washington Office	-	-	4,111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,020	143	180,769,000	8,572	336	158,626,000	1,035.8	98,218.4	4,651,880

Table 8

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROCESSING PROGRAM
- PROGRESS -

Fiscal Year 1977
(U.S. Forest Service and State Foresters Cooperating)

State Commonwealth, or Territory	PROGRESS					
	Assists to woodland owners	Area of woodland involved	Area receiving planting and TSI assistance 1/	Timber sale assistance-- vol. marked	Assists to loggers and processors	Improved utilization
	-Number-	-Acres-	-Acres-	-M bd. ft. 3/	-Numbers-	-M cu. ft.-
Alabama	2,070	87,057	8,263	45	182	3,039
Alaska 2/	427	77	39	300	61	1,152
Arizona	852	6,706	1,107	297	62	353
Arkansas	1,374	81,517	5,384	2,137	106	2,347
California	4,668	61,914	19,253	11,188	420	18,847
Colorado	8,508	44,823	3,179	11,455	352	8,180
Connecticut	1,893	17,826	2,600	907	28	43
Delaware	368	13,933	485	5,877	15	31
Florida	1,183	218,872	4,734	1,622	567	10,937
Georgia	12,757	410,857	8,182	15,848	977	11,040
Guam	14	48	34	0	0	0
Hawaii	801	145,204	7,418	39,254	143	212
Idaho	281	6,694	1,187	14,791	192	5,139
Illinois	2,471	24,590	4,153	4,802	51	0
Indiana	2,226	78,929	176	9,265	230	805
Iowa	2,041	18,324	1,473	1,315	124	1,092
Kansas	1,202	10,689	920	1,428	91	219
Kentucky	1,782	81,770	2,007	13,906	7,323	820
Louisiana	1,420	122,463	951	2,889	7	2,878
Maine	2,161	46,210	447	10,500	834	2,563
Maryland	1,849	39,340	1,530	7,107	474	249
Massachusetts	2,343	82,415	260	12,873	129	2,561
Michigan	1,339	45,348	126	7,913	52	819
Minnesota	3,160	76,782	9,738	9,504	366	2,825
Mississippi	4,336	193,227	32,069	9,818	240	10,073
Missouri	2,880	170,450	32,080	28,395	684	3,535
Montana	1,439	368,628	6,965	86,756	444	6,926
Nebraska	2,022	11,608	3,754	405	53	737
Nevada	260	5,941	281	0	1	83
New Hampshire	1,937	39,799	845	5,155	434	3,743
New Jersey	1,290	41,397	720	2,091	200	1,937
New Mexico	585	8,452	788	60	21	1,003
New York	4,738	160,397	3,710	36,427	191	2,149
North Carolina	10,259	274,480	5,396	51,753	58	541
North Dakota	462	15,449	276	62	8	1,422
Ohio	4,576	139,626	1,920	43,312	480	529
Oklahoma	270	22,027	1,346	1,881	8	47
Oregon	1,025	121,241	65,236	17,689	11,558	45,693
Pennsylvania	1,293	29,237	3,315	9,732	142	38
Puerto Rico	790	1,621	764	0	0	0
Rhode Island	126	2,940	123	122	0	0
South Carolina	4,734	213,185	6,718	22,245	98	915
South Dakota	1,129	15,231	679	16.618	31	860
Tennessee	3,216	90,971	6,081	24,797	18	254
Texas	1,152	88,728	11,950	4,468	16	5,303
Utah	406	10,126	375	50	29	759
Vermont	2,406	89,983	2,313	16,487	476	1,175
Virginia	11,873	415,071	60,371	277,762	341	1,523
Virgin Island	52	83	44	0	0	0
Washington	2,064	70,116	2,625	4,100	499	12,621
West Virginia	4,076	97,270	3,502	26,903	28	939
Wisconsin	6,783	178,780	24,031	46,124	207	390
Wyoming	160	15,215	39	2,736	50	1,576
U.S. Total	133,619	4,613,667	361,962	921,171	29,101	180,922

1/Includes both areas receiving technical assistance only and technical assistance as a part of cost-sharing through FIP and ACP.

2/Includes direct assistance provided by Forest Service personnel.

3/Thousand board feet.

Table 9

Nursery Stock Available for Forest and Windbarrier Planting and Acres Planted or Seeded on Federal, State, and Private Lands

Fiscal Year 1977

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Planting stock produced, fiscal year 1977					Acres planted or seeded FY 1977
	Federal nurseries	state nurseries	Other public nurseries	Forest industry nurseries	Total stock available	
	Thousands					(Acres)
Alabama	-	76,493	-	53,202	129,695	147,518
Alaska	8	-	-	-	8	69
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	6,229
Arkansas	-	14,480	-	28,000	42,480	107,679
California	20,016	3,420	227	39,833	63,496	83,376
Colorado	1,290	1,398	-	-	2,688	7,667
Connecticut	-	2,282	-	-	2,282	2,306
Delaware	-	400	-	-	400	676
Florida	202	35,667	-	59,682	95,551	160,237
Georgia	-	53,345	-	41,631	94,976	144,755
Guam	-	37	-	-	37	78
Hawaii	-	293	-	-	293	411
Idaho	18,570	416	-	-	18,986	18,770
Illinois	-	5,766	-	-	5,766	8,195
Indiana	-	4,959	-	-	4,959	4,549
Iowa	-	1,589	-	-	1,589	2,836
Kansas	-	327	-	-	327	4,625
Kentucky	-	7,356	3,000	-	10,356	19,636
Louisiana	623	60,235	-	7,379	68,237	92,999
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	570 *
Maryland	-	2,846	-	-	2,846	4,650
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	164 *
Michigan	3,498	4,251	2,200	-	9,949	20,066
Minnesota	2,461	9,800	-	1,115	13,376	28,156
Mississippi	27,155	69,614	-	-	96,769	137,349
Missouri	-	7,151	150	-	7,301	13,512
Montana	-	1,323	360	168	1,851	20,303
Nebraska	2,598	199	-	-	2,797	5,201
Nevada	-	61	-	-	61	166
New Hampshire	-	846	-	-	846	446
New Jersey	-	406	-	-	406	645
New Mexico	678	-	-	-	678	5,453
New York	-	6,158	-	-	6,158	5,854
North Carolina	-	47,039	-	36,351	83,390	135,984
North Dakota	-	1,391	4,000	-	5,391	6,296
Ohio	-	8,416	-	-	8,416	10,060
Oklahoma	-	4,270	-	-	4,270	41,582
Oregon	5,249	29,408*	-	51,423*	86,080*	183,289 *
Pennsylvania	-	5,485	3,412	-	8,897	6,413
Puerto Rico	-	982	-	-	982	1,129
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	267
South Carolina	-	39,795	-	11,751	51,546	80,515
South Dakota	-	742	-	-	742	5,521
Tennessee	-	20,900	-	-	20,900	33,894
Texas	-	33,542	-	36,534	70,076	127,938
Utah	-	195	-	-	195	1,099
Vermont	-	247	-	-	247	294
Virgin Islands	-	8	-	-	8	13
Virginia	-	50,299	-	12,623	62,922	93,532
Washington	24,232	22,848*	-	48,792*	95,872*	158,625 *
West Virginia	-	3,972	-	-	3,972	12,040
Wisconsin	-	13,365	-	2,075	15,440	19,513
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	3,248
Totals	106,580	654,022	13,349	430,559	1,204,510	1,976,398

* Estimated Figures

Table 10

Fire Control Expenditures
Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2
Fiscal Year 1976*

State or Commonwealth	Federal Funds	State and Private Funds	Total
Alabama	$ 634,684	$ 2,941,680	$3,576,364
Alaska	447,800	575,563	1,023,363
Arizona	77,200	118,004	195,204
Arkansas	587,800	2,742,628	3,330,428
California	1,299,900	56,955,345	58,255,245
Colorado	394,760	3,818,774	4,213,534
Connecticut	144,100	103,512	247,612
Delaware	70,500	73,492	143,992
Florida	765,500	10,439,941	11,205,441
Georgia	768,900	7,977,421	8,746,321
Guam	38,806	38,806	77,612
Hawaii	72,900	442,791	515,691
Idaho	407,200	1,693,389	2,100,589
Illinois	181,500	223,510	405,010
Indiana	115,000	182,563	297,563
Iowa	72,900	119,969	192,869
Kansas	300,600	1,216,640	1,517,240
Kentucky	475,400	1,876,390	2,351,790
Louisiana	681,700	4,349,756	5,031,456
Maine	557,200	1,430,836	1,988,036
Maryland	301,967	899,568	1,201,535
Massachusetts	231,400	843,613	1,075,013
Michigan	674,700	3,645,970	4,320,670
Minnesota	414,900	1,984,581	2,399,481
Mississippi	687,500	4,681,505	5,369,005
Missouri	567,600	2,810,852	3,378,452
Montana	329,200	1,639,846	1,969,046
Nebraska	262,400	1,018,035	1,280,435
Nevada	261,300	580,441	841,741
New Hampshire	153,200	560,000	713,200
New Jersey	357,584	1,348,193	1,705,777
New Mexico	100,500	414,938	515,438
New York	582,000	2,021,646	2,603,646
North Carolina	713,179	5,754,369	6,467,548
North Dakota	68,800	239,896	308,696
Ohio	239,700	665,485	905,185
Oklahoma	356,300	698,857	1,055,157
Oregon	706,900	5,253,729	5,960,629
Pennsylvania	570,400	4,529,400	5,099,800
Rhode Island	88,600	269,172	357,772
South Carolina	669,800	5,005,360	5,675,160
South Dakota	142,800	2,145,916	2,288,716
Tennessee	640,300	2,739,821	3,380,121
Texas	495,800	2,301,949	2,797,749
Utah	187,400	364,125	551,525
Vermont	79,600	90,446	170,046
Virginia	622,200	6,055,113	6,677,313
Washington	711,700	5,980,402	6,692,102
West Virginia	292,200	864,319	1,156,519
Wisconsin	664,000	3,788,340	4,452,340
Wyoming	183,719	608,252	791,971
TOTALS	20,451,999	167,125,149	187,577,148

*1977 Figures not available.

Table 11

Wildfires on State and Private Areas Protected Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2
Calendar Year 1976*

State	Area Protected (Thousand Acres)	Fires (Number)	Area Burned (Acres)
Alabama	25,029	7,609	151,668
Alaska	18,143	213	55,543
Arizona	18,328	133	4,698
Arkansas	20,698	4,924	86,628
California	33,286	10,549	175,044
Colorado	9,482	569	4,509
Connecticut	2,390	1,103	3,031
Delaware	557	63	325
Florida	26,243	8,680	140,380
Georgia	27,279	13,714	58,035
Hawaii	169	63	7,881
Idaho	7,127	410	17,003
Illinois	8,453	348	6,460
Indiana	7,328	487	6,827
Iowa	7,612	7,990	32,770
Kansas	19,792	2,411	195,235
Kentucky	16,886	4,185	123,739
Louisiana	20,939	8,203	83,278
Maine	17,743	728	6,377
Maryland	3,700	908	3,555
Massachusetts	3,581	9,942	9,693
Michigan	19,675	1,341	25,470
Minnesota	22,830	3,383	150,018
Mississippi	19,858	9,033	109,389
Missouri	15,696	5,783	46,364
Montana	18,326	273	1,683
Nebraska	27,154	2,687	21,694
Nevada	8,777	242	3,447
New Hampshire	4,631	759	330
New Jersey	2,780	2,510	13,819
New Mexico	40,199	201	22,560
New York	17,013	509	6,260
North Carolina	20,817	5,941	71,285
North Dakota	228	18	10
Ohio	5,823	224	723
Oklahoma	5,007	2,346	86,462
Oregon	13,029	951	3,401
Pennsylvania	19,541	1,781	14,853
Rhode Island	512	879	1,405
South Carolina	13,289	9,951	82,199
South Dakota	25,816	582	9,130
Tennessee	12,478	5,859	62,122
Texas	18,240	3,763	54,018
Utah	14,724	593	52,998
Vermont	4,638	180	1,134
Virginia	18,595	5,542	13,859
Washington	12,509	771	12,744
West Virginia	12,833	2,964	88,005
Wisconsin	18,898	4,141	29,876
Wyoming	25,540	557	14,160
Totals	737,228	157,035	2,118,709

*1977 Figures not available.

Table 12

Human Resource Programs

Manpower Training Programs -- Fiscal Year 1977*

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	94,200	55	15
Southeastern Area	23,184	11	3
Regions:			
1. Northern	824,024	579	113
2. Rocky Mountain	1,035,076	746	152
3. Southwestern	478,619	462	91
4. Intermountain	1,610,339	735	196
5. California	3,174,694	3,569	445
6. Pacific Northwest	2,894,950	1,967	328
8. Southern	3,127,965	1,406	507
9. Eastern	1,717,761	818	263
10. Alaska	2,600	2	2
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	68,090	80	13
North Central Forest Experiment Station	33,533	40	4
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	17,050	18	4
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	21,900	34	4
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	66,092	39	9
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	41,956	72	7
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	41,723	19	7
Southern Forest Experiment Station	10,162	21	3
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	7,028	9	1
Total	15,290,946	10,682	2,167

*Includes College Work/Study, Vocational Work/Study, Work Incentives Program, Senior Community Service Employment Program, and hosted or contract/cooperative agreements under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended; for the period of July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977.

Does not include Job Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, Young Adult Conservation Corps, and the Title X, Job Opportunities Programs.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) includes both the interagency Forest Service program and SCSEP hosted programs administered by other organizations.

Table 13

Job Corps Program - Fiscal Year 1977 *

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	-	-	-
Regions:			
1. Northern	1,831,400	896	456
2. Rocky Mountain	1,594,365	784	399
3. Southwestern	-	-	-
4. Intermountain	-	-	-
5. California	-	-	-
6. Pacific Northwest	2,273,733	1,694	863
8. Southern	5,121,769	2,616	1,334
9. Eastern	1,295,756	870	443
10. Alaska	-	-	-
Research Units	-	-	-
Total	12,117,023	6,860	3,495

*Figures shown represent participation during the period of July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977.

Table 14

Youth Conservation Corps - Calendar Year 1977*

	Number of participants	Person-weeks of participation	Minority participation (percent)
Northeastern Area	--	--	--
Southeastern Area	--	--	--
Regions:			
1. Northern	560	3,853	5
2. Rocky Mountain	643	4,699	18
3. Southwestern	878	6,358	41
4. Intermountain	827	5,699	6
5. California	1,473	10,053	17
6. Pacific Northwest	789	6,053	5
8. Southern	2,885	21,611	22
9 Eastern	3,664	21,597	5
10. Alaska	174	1,151	36
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	20	160	5
North Central Forest Experiment Station	--	--	--
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	20	200	0
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	--	--	--
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	14	112	29
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	--	--	--
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	--	--	--
Southern Forest Experiment Station	26	190	38
Institute of Tropical Forestry	--	--	--
Forest Products Laboratory	--	--	--
Total----------	11,973	81,736	15

*Forest Service only. Does not include Department of the Interior or State grants. Value of work accomplished not yet available.

Table 15

Senior Community Service Employment Program - Fiscal Year 1977*

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	111,334	55	18
Southeastern Area	-	-	-
Regions:			
1. Northern	208,396	66	36
2. Rocky Mountain	246,707	122	39
3. Southwestern	81,756	40	23
4. Intermountain	785,090	133	61
5. California	1,038,338	284	137
6. Pacific Northwest	446,970	134	58
8. Southern	1,773,250	524	302
9. Eastern	1,312,264	421	196
10. Alaska	-	-	-
Research Units	-	-	-
Total	6,004,105	1,779	870

*Figures shown represent participation during the interagency agreement period of July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1977.

Table 16

TITLE X, JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM - FISCAL YEAR 1976 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1977

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Northeastern Area	7,858,885	1,298	543
Southeastern Area	5,899,291	1,199	477
Regions:			
1. Northern	1,884,120	1,030	223
2. Rocky Mountain	948,024	280	71
3. Southwestern	2,338,824	353	170
4. Intermountain	202,626	139	17
5. California	4,310,799	1,094	373
6. Pacific Northwest	8,045,083	1,738	486
8. Southern	4,810,470	986	434
9. Eastern	2,614,842	513	233
10. Alaska	444,054	58	16
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	291,671	55	18
North Central Forest Experiment Station	107,000	8	2
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	301,000	51	24
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	-	-	-
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	854,233	134	60
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	-	-	-
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Southern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	-	-	-
Total	40,910,922	8,936	3,147

Table 17

Volunteers - Fiscal Year 1977

	Appraised value of work accomplished	Number of participants	Person-years of work
Washington Office	38,304	8	3
Northeastern Area	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	6,400	1	1
Regions:			
1. Northern	210,390	360	26
2. Rocky Mountain	480,071	2,676	61
3. Southwestern	289,560	606	39
4. Intermountain	189,185	2,156	32
5. California	553,335	2,547	68
6. Pacific Northwest	502,292	1,576	73
8. Southern	156,212	547	23
9. Eastern	247,395	318	33
10. Alaska	24,960	28	6
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	25,873	16	102
North Central Forest Experiment Station	46,287	23	6
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	5,400	12	1
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	25,130	23	4
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	2,106	10	31
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	32,539	42	3
Southern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	-	-	-
Total	2,835,439	10,949	512